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NO. 1.

TERMS OF PEACE.

We Will Consent for the Commission to Meet in France.

MODIFICATIONS REFUSED.

Spain Must Cede All Her Islands in Western Waters Save Cuba to Us if She Wants Peace.

President McKinley has given out the following statement:

"In order to remove any misapprehension with regard to the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador are, in substance, as follows:

"The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the Island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island."

"The cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island in the Ladrone."

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

The foregoing was made public by reason of the great discussion that has arisen over the matter and the many contradictory statements published. There has been considerable discussion between the United States and Spain in reference to the terms submitted. Spain wanted them modified, but this the President has refused to do, except in some minor particulars.

The President and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, who is acting for Spain, has had several conferences. M. Cambon asked that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request, and it is said to be practically settled that the conference will be held in Paris.

The Madrid government, through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as to the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba and the territory to be ceded the United States and what provisions would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subjects in these islands while the evacuation was in progress. M. Cambon was informed upon all of these points presumably to his satisfaction.

There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, judging from their communication to their representative here, fail fully to comprehend, and Secretary Day's cable upon the subject of the evacuation of Cuba, and the purpose, principally, of making perfectly clear this one point, which was the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands to be selected by the United States, and the permanent cession to this government of all these islands except Cuba, was made a condition precedent to all peace negotiations, and that the evacuation of Cuba and the other islands would be fully complied with would this government consent to entertain any peace propositions whatever.

The question upon which the Spanish government has so far asked for additional information are regarded by the administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of the motives which the administration has in view in these circumstances it is the purpose of the President to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this government will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

Something has been said about an effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure some form of recognition from the United States that the lives and property of Spanish citizens in conquered territory shall be cared for. The idea of the administration is that no such pledge or guarantee is necessary. Assuming sovereignty over conquered territory and exercising it either through civil administration, as will be the case with Porto Rico at the end, or through military government, as will be the case in Cuba, for an indefinite time, the United States assumes a strict obligation to protect the lives, interest and property of all citizens of all stations, and it must be remembered that when the treaty of peace is signed the citizens of Spain, now enemies, will be in that category.

Sanitary and Hygienic.

Augusta has formed, we believe, a civic league to keep the city clean and beautiful. Charleston urges that no more scraps of paper be allowed to blow through the streets and litter them. The late Mr. Drummond, of literary fame, said some good things about clean homes and yards and streets, and it would be a happy thing could we all, white and colored, teach the children, by precept as well as example, the beauty and utility as well as the healthfulness of taking an abiding interest in these matters.

Streets, lanes, alleys, yards, drains, ditches, outhouses, stables, etc., should be cleaned, fumigated, disinfected and disinfected whenever needed. Under houses and low places should be swept, sanded and lime. Scraps of paper, as well as offal and all debris should be gathered and burned or buried. Weeds should be cut down and burned before the August and September sun falls upon them. Pits, wherever they may be, should be kept scrupulously clean. No impure water should be allowed by surface and interstitial drainage to get into wells and cisterns. This is a fruitful source of trouble. Our towns, villages and country places should all be awake to the importance of this matter. It is one of vital moment.

BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE.

America's Terms Accepted and the War is Practically Ended.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish Cabinet approved Saturday evening the basis of the reply to the peace conditions proposed by the United States. Duke Amador de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, is charged with revising the reply, which will be read and approved at the cabinet council tomorrow morning. It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response from the United States.

A Madrid special to the New York Journal says: "The queen regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded."

The Madrid correspondent of the London Sunday Times says: "Spain's answer will accept all the American terms, except that regarding the Cuban debt. The government will fight this point on the ground that it is all other session of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its debt or proportion belonging to the nation by which it was ceded."

"Senor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castelar in 1873. His objects are two-fold—to divide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the cortes."

"The news from Porto Rico is received with great disappointment in Madrid. The Spaniards are disgusted with the welcome the natives have given the Americans and the news that the volunteers have thrown down their arms. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to live and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country. It is assumed that there will be no internal trouble over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost \$250,000,000."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The answer of the Spanish government to the United States is that it is not possible for Spain to discuss the American proposals, but only accept them, because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them."

"A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her army and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the Philippines will be settled by the same body. A treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked at once."

"The cabinet council tonight will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details."

According to the most reliable source of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led, in the defense of her rights and territory. It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners in the same body. A treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked at once."

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Henry Ward Beecher was approached by a young man who considered himself very clever, says the San Francisco Argonaut. "Do you know, Mr. Beecher," said he, "I am thinking that I would settle down, behave myself and join your church. Now, I like your preaching, but when I go to your church and see such men as— and others, grasping skinflints and hypocrites to the core, sitting there in full membership, why, the thing is just a little too much for me. And really," he added, "I cannot join."

"Well," replied the great preacher, "it is better in order to keep just such fools as you out of the churches."

She Trusted Papa.

Years ago a train was rushing along on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at great speed. The passengers were anxious, because it was in the time of war, and they were afraid that the enemy might tear up the tracks or some other accident happen. A bright little girl came toward a passenger and said: "Good morning," in a clear, sweet voice. The gentleman asked her if she was not afraid to ride in the cars.

"Yes," she said, "but I am not afraid this time."

"Why are you not afraid this time?" Everybody else seems to be afraid. "Because we are running very rapidly." "Oh, there's no danger at all; papa is running the engine."

Her father was the engineer, and she had such confidence in his ability to protect her that she felt perfectly secure and happy. When we have God to guide us, we have nothing to fear, for he is much better able to protect us than the engineer on the train was to take care of his little daughter.

THOUSANDS SICK.

Terrible Suffering of Our Soldiers at Santiago.

THE RAVAGES OF DISEASE.

General Ames Says "If the Army is Ever to Return it Must Do So at Once." Action Taken.

Summured by Maj. Gen. Shafter, a meeting was held at Santiago Wednesday morning at headquarters, and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the fifth army corps.

Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the recommendation of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier. As a result of the conference Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks. As an explanation of the situation the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry to Gen. Shafter was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

"Sir: In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry divisions, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be unfit for duty. Like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, August and the beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington approve the condition of the army, that it will be sent home. If we keep here it will, in all human possibility, mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin for the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but faint index of the deliberation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever games cannot possibly propagate, would make us all fit as fighting cocks, able as we are eager to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico. We can be moved north, if we are moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although of course a rebel would be infinitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing to be done here, and the only reason for the Spanish admiral that he would be held personally responsible for Hobson's welfare. Under these circumstances, Admiral Cervera interposed his influence with Gen. Linarés, and Hobson, with his men, were transferred to the barracks in the city. Here his solitary confinement continued, but he could look out of a window to the hills on the coast and see the smoke from the island of Cuba and the men firing from their trenches, with the consolation that his captivity would be of short duration. The food given to him was of the most wretched character, probably because the Spaniards themselves could spare no better, but the British consul frequently brought him delicacies from his own table."

Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a round robin addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases, but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future."

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted till too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without loss from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever."

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives."

"Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely."

Maj. M. M. Wood, the chief surgeon of the First division, said: "The army must be moved north," and added with emphasis, "or it will be unable to move itself."

Gen. Ames has sent the following cable message to Washington:

"This army is incapable because of sickness from marching anywhere, except to the transports. If it is ever to return to the United States it must do so at once."

To a correspondent of the Associated Press Gen. Ames said:

"If I had the power I would put the men on the transports at once and ship them north without further orders. I am confident such action would ultimately be approved. A full list of the sick men would mean a copy of the roster of every company here."

The President Thursday had a conference with Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary of Navy Allen, at which action was taken for prompt transportation of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point. It was concluded that there were sufficient vessels off the coast there now for the purpose. When the meeting ended it was officially stated that the number of vessels now there was adequate for the removal of the army. The dispatch of the troops home accordingly will begin at once.

The first transport containing soldiers of Shafter's army at Santiago has already left for Montauk Point. Eight others are off Santiago to be loaded immediately with troops. The entire command should be transferred by the twentieth. The first immune regiment has reached Santiago and four others are expected shortly.

MACKEY'S WIVES.

Two Young Women Claim Him as a Husband.

WHILE HE HAS SKIPPED OFF.

Mrs. Mackey, in New York, Produces a Warrant Charging Desertion, While He Weds Miss Porterfield, of Charleston, W. Va.

Ex-Judge Tom Mackey, of more or less unsavory reputation in South Carolina, seems to be a gay Lothario, despite his weight of years. The following New York dispatch to the Washington Post gives an account of his many matrimonial ventures, the introductory sketch of Mackey's career in South Carolina being as inveterate as Mackey himself could have made it:

Ex-Judge Thomas Mackey Mackey, gay in spite of his being within one year of the allotted span of life, has brought misery into the lives of two young women, and both are crying for vengeance and his punishment for alleged bigamy. His present whereabouts are unknown. He was last heard from in Pittsburgh, Pa.

After Judge Mackey left South Carolina and established himself in Washington rumors reached Mrs. Mackey, the wife of the Judge lived with in South Carolina. She had an investigation made, and the result was that she secured a divorce on June 22, 1889, on the statutory ground. He then went to New York and opened a law office in Chambers street, near Broadway. Most of the money Mackey had made in the law business he lost, it is said, speculating in stocks. He added to his income by contributing to magazines, and published several volumes on legal topics. The former judge has several old friends living in New York, and he frequently visited their homes. On one of these visits he met Miss Sarah Lenore Curtis, the daughter of ex-Judge Curtis, a wealthy man who lived in Stamford, Conn. Miss Curtis had just been graduated from a college in New England, and had peculiar ideas concerning matrimony. She did not believe in love as the foundation of wedlock, and held that marriages founded upon intellectual sympathy were the only ones which would result in lifelong happiness.

Miss Curtis met ex-Judge Mackey with him. He agreed with all that she said and after an acquaintance of a few months, proposed marriage. He was then sixty-one, at his last birthday, and she was only twenty. Her parents reluctantly gave their consent to the union, and the ex-judge and the ex-judge's pretty daughter were married on May 3, 1891, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, 308 East Fifty-fifth street, by the Rev. George H. McGrew. Ex-Judge Curtis gave his daughter \$1,000 for a wedding present. Mrs. Mackey had supposed her husband was wealthy enough to give her a home as good as the one she gave up, but she soon found that he was practically penniless.

After deciding to go to Europe on the honeymoon trip, and spent the \$1,000 in the old country. When they returned they went to housekeeping at 368 West 116th street. The ex-judge was for a time devoted to his wife. Mrs. Mackey had a little of her own, and her husband borrowed money from her regularly. He soon began to absent himself from home, and has been away for us at a time last two years. He told his wife that he was attending to important legal cases which would bring him large fees.

On June 8 Mackey told his wife that he was going to Washington to attend to an important case and would be absent for a long time. During his absence he packed up all his clothing and she says he drew about \$4,000 from the bank. She heard nothing from him and could not get any trace of him in Washington. Acting upon the advice of her father and Lawyer John B. Fiske, of 52 Wall street, she obtained a warrant for the arrest of her husband on the charge of abandonment from Justice Mot, in the Harlem police court. A detective was detailed to serve the warrant.

The judge, though in seclusion, was not idle. Last spring, while in Washington, he met Miss Katherine Porterfield, a beautiful young woman. She was living temporarily with Mrs. Loring, who keeps a fashionable boarding house. Mackey made love to Miss Porterfield. He told her he had been a widower for years, and before he returned to his home in New York she had promised to marry him, if her parents consented. The ex-judge saw Col. George A. Porterfield, cashier of the Bank of Charleston, W. Va., the father of the fiancée, and obtained his consent to the marriage. On July 19 Mackey and Miss Porterfield were married in Colonel Porterfield's home by Rev. A. C. Hopkins.

The evening of the wedding the bride started for Washington. He told Colonel Porterfield that there was a woman in New York who would attempt to blackmail him if the marriage became known at that time. The ex-judge and his wife spent two days in Washington and then he took her to Painfield, N. J. On Saturday, July 23, he called upon Mrs. Mackey No. 1 at her home. She tried to communicate with the detective who had the warrant, but was unable to do so. Mackey said that he had been kept away by urgent business, but he agreed to meet his wife at her home the next day.

The ex-judge came at the appointed time and was arrested. He was taken to the Harlem police court and was held for examination on the charge of abandonment. He followed Mrs. Mackey to her home and made this confession to his wife: "I married Miss Katherine Porterfield," said he, "on July 19, I did so against my will."

Mrs. Mackey was astounded at her husband's perjury, and nearly lost her reason when he proposed a plan to save himself. He admitted that he loved Miss Porterfield, and had tried to obtain a divorce in several states from Mrs. Mackey, so that he might marry her. There was a person in Mrs. Mackey's flat who overheard the conversation. Mackey said that his second wife did not know of his former marriage.

"I will go and see this woman," said Mrs. Mackey, "and tell her who I am."

INTERESTING FACTS.

Dates that the War Makes Memorable in Our History.

April 11—President McKinley asked Congress for power to intervene in Cuba.

April 19—Intervention ordered by Congress.

April 20—Ultimatum cabled to Minister Woodford.

April 22—Admiral Sampson's fleet sailed from Key West to blockade ports of Cuba.

April 22—First gun of the war fired by the gunboat Nashville.

April 23—The president asked for 125,000 volunteers.

May 1—A great naval battle fought in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, and the Spanish fleet of ten vessels destroyed by the United States squadron in command of Commodore George Dewey.

May 11—The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow in the first engagement in Cuban waters. Ensign Bagley and four other men of the Winslow killed.

May 12—Acting Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 19—Arrival of Admiral Cervera and his squadron at Santiago de Cuba.

May 24—Arrival of the battle ship Oregon at Jupiter, Fla., after a voyage of 13,000 miles from San Francisco.

May 26—The President's second call for troops—73,000.

May 28—Schley semi-officially reported by the auxiliary cruiser Harvard to be off Santiago de Cuba with twelve warships.

June 3—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson and seven men take the collier Merrimac into channel of Santiago and sink it there, so as to close the harbor and prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet.

June 10—The invasion of Cuba begun by the landing of 60,000 marines, after warships had silenced the enemy's forts at Guantanamo.

June 11—American troops at Guantanamo attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed. Six Americans killed.

June 13—The first expedition for Santiago left Key West, Major-General Shafter in command.

June 15—Second Manila expedition left San Francisco.

June 20—Arrival of General Shafter and his army off Santiago de Cuba.

June 22—General Shafter's army landed at Daiquiri.

June 24—Ten men were killed including Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., both of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, and about forty wounded, in a skirmish with 2,000 Spaniards.

June 29—General Merritt sailed from San Francisco.

July 1 and 2—A general assault on Santiago de Cuba by the army and by ships was begun at 7 a. m., the American troops capturing and holding the lines of the enemy.

July 3—General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba.

July 3—Admiral Cervera made a dash out of the harbor of Santiago to cut his way through the American ships and his squadron was destroyed and many men and officers were killed by the fire of the Americans, under Commodore Schley.

July 4—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the arrival at Manila of the cruiser Charleston and the three transports, the City of Peking, the Colon and the Australia, with troops on board, on June 30. The squadron stopped at the Ladrone Islands and the Charleston bombarded the Island of Guahan.

July 6—Lieutenant Hobson and his Merrimac men exchanged.

July 6—General Troland, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, sent a flag of truce to General Shafter asking three days' grace and cable operator to notify Madrid of Santiago's desire to surrender, all of which were granted.

July 6—Rear Admiral Dewey chased the German cruiser Irene out of Subig Bay with the Raleigh and the Concord.

July 12—A flag of truce waved by General Troland at Santiago and the truce granted by General Shafter.

July 14—Santiago surrendered, the United States Government agreeing to return to Cuba all the prisoners of war.

July 17—The American flag was raised over the city of Santiago de Cuba.

July 21—General Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban Army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government had ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew.

July 21—News reached this country that the second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.

July 22—Aguinaldo, according to a dispatch received, declared himself Dictator of the Philippines.

July 23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.

July 25—General Miles and 3,500 men reached Guano, Porto Rico.

July 25—General Nelson A. Miles landed at Guano, Porto Rico.

July 26—Peace overtures made by Spain were announced by the authorities at Washington.

July 30—News of General Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington.

What Aguinaldo Says.

The New York Journal prints a cablegram from Hong Kong purporting to give the text of a message sent by Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, to Consul General Wildman. The message is dated Cavite, July 30, and in it Aguinaldo says it has been reported that he is "getting the big game and not behaving," as he promised Mr. Wildman. "In reply," says Aguinaldo, "I ask why should America expect me to outline my policy, present and future and fight blindly for her interests, when America will not be frank with me?"

"Tell me this, am I fighting for an unjust, protectionist independence?"

"It is for America to say, not me."

"I can take Manila, as I have defeated the Spanish everywhere, but what would be the use?"

"If America takes Manila I can save my men and arms for what the future has in store for me."

"Now, my good friend, believe me, I am not both fool and rogue. The interests of my people are as sacred to me as are the interests of your people to you."

A WARM WELCOME.

General Miles' Triumphant March Into Porto Rico.

TIRED OF SPANISH RULE.

The American Army Hailed as One of Liberation, and Men, Women and Children Hug Their Men.

The march of the American army towards San Juan is more of a triumphal procession than anything else. The citizens of Porto Rico everywhere hail the appearance of the Americans with delight, with banners flying, with bands playing stirring American tunes, with presents of food, cigarettes, cigars, wild flowers and kisses from men, women and children alike. The scenes described by the eye of the occupation of Juan Diaz are repeated as we march quickly inland, only the further we go the more enthusiastic the people become.

Besides the towns already reported by me as being occupied we are in possession of nine others. These towns are Arroyo, Santitas, Yabucoa, Salinas, Santitas, Ajuntas, Penuelas, Guayama, and Guayama. There were Spanish troops all of the important towns in this list. Guayama has a large garrison.

It was reported to the Americans that these soldiers intended to make a fight and this morning General Wilson sent two companies of the United States troops, two companies of the United States troops, two companies of the United States troops, who said that the citizens had ordered the Spaniards out of town and had hoisted the American flag. The soldiers thought this was a trick and observed great caution in approaching, but getting nearer they saw the American flag waving in the distance, and marched into the town without hesitation.

Here they found a bigger reception than ever. The American flag was waving over the public buildings, and not many in the town had opposed its being raised. The brass bands were playing "Yankee Doodle," "Ta Ra Boom de Aye," and the men and women fell upon their knees and worshipped the soldiers.

The mayor made a speech in which he said that the day of deliverance for Porto Ricans had come. Crowds followed the soldiers everywhere and the Americans could hardly get away from them. They insisted on taking our men into their houses and giving them feasts such as no invading army ever saw. The best they had was none too good for the humblest private.

The mayor made another speech of welcome at the public square where the people shouted "Down with Spain!" and "Viva live Americans!" etc. The Americans hardly know what Spanish soldiers look like.

The mayors of four other towns have visited Ponce and told General Wilson that the people of their towns are glad to be Americans. Their towns had surrendered and they were ready to turn over everything to the Americans and have American officials appointed.

Word was received from other towns that had not been visited by the soldiers and consequently had not formally surrendered, but the people and officials heard of the landing of the Americans and had hoisted the American flag at once and kept it hoisted ever since, driving out the Spaniards from towns where the soldiers were stationed. The people in these towns report the Spanish soldiers fled in fright as they did from Ponce. The Spaniards took the military road going toward San Juan.

When the American soldiers arrived here the Spanish citizens were naturally alarmed, and many of them fled with the Spanish soldiers and went to the mountains. They began returning on Sunday and are all nearly back today. The first thing they did when they got back was to begin shouting "viva los Americanos!" They are apparently glad to be Americans. They are apparently glad to be Americans. They are apparently glad to be Americans.

Returning Spaniards profess not to know the whereabouts of the troops that fled with them. They say the soldiers ran so fast that they were unable to keep up with them. Even the Spaniards are genuinely glad at the change in the local government which has been made by General Wilson, particularly in the courts.

Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, it is noted, is the most densely populated region in the New World. With an area of 108 by 40 miles it has a population of 900,000 or 900,000 souls. Of these about 80,000 are residents of the principal towns, San Juan, Ponce and San German. Ponce being the most populous. Mayaguez, Humacao and Aguadilla are also considerable towns. These facts imply a large number of villages in the rural districts and correspondingly easy communications. Another authority adds that "there are few Spanish troops on the island and these have not been trained in war like those in Cuba."

Furthermore "the defenses of the towns are old and insignificant." Altogether the island promises to be an easy prize as well as a rich one.

A Slick Bank Robber.

The Bank of Commerce, of Sedalia, Mo., was the victim of a sneak thief at the noon hour. A rich haul was made. While either the president or the cashier was at the cashier's window the thief made his way through the side door into the directors' room, in rear of the bank proper, and stepped inside of the railing from where he took only a couple of steps into the bank vault where he helped himself.

For Women and Children.

The steamer San Juan, in charge of Lieut. Noble of Gen. Shafter's staff left Santiago Wednesday for Manzanillo, under a flag of truce, to embark there the wives and children of the officers of the Spanish forces, which arrived from Manzanillo to reinforce Gen. Linarés during the siege. They will be returned to Spain with their husbands and fathers.

If you would enjoy your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy your raiment, pay for it; if you would enjoy your gear, if you would sleep soundly, let a good conscience be your bedfellow.